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### The Prolongation.

On Saturday the British Ambassador and the American Secretary of State signed a supplementary convention extending until the 5th of next March the time allowed for the exchange of ratifications of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. Otherwise the treaty would have died a natural death early in August, if up to that time the Senate had failed to act upon it.

There seems to linger in the mind of the Secretary a vague hope that between now and the end of President McKINLEY's first term something may occur to render his unfortunate proposition more acceptable to the country than it is at present. We do not know whether he is counting on the solar eclipse, or the dog days, or the September equinox, or the November election, or the passing of the Nineteenth century, to effect such a change in public sentiment as will induce the Senate to consent to the surrender of the American interoceanic waterway to European supervision and ultimate control.

We think that the pride of authorship and the obstinacy of premature self-commitment delude the Secretary. Every indication in Congress and in the country points to a strengthening, not a weakening, of the demand for an isthmian canal that shall be American in fact as well as in name. The passage of the Hepburn bill last week in the House, by the overwhelming majority of 225 to 35, in spite of the fact that that measure ignores the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and runs directly counter to the main purpose of the new Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, ought to be enlightening to the Secretary in this respect. That is to say, it ought to be enlightening unless Mr. Hay holds that the Fifty-sixth House is composed of nearly ten fools or rascals to one wise and honorable legislator.

The manlier and more creditable course would have been to go frankly to the President and ask him to withdraw the treaty and let time and good will efface all public recollection of the initial mistake.

## The Curious State of Affairs in Italy

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has recently witnessed scenes of disorder strikingly analogous to those exhibited in the House of Commons when the late Mr. PARNELL had recourse to obstructive tactics. There is, however, one essential difference between the two sets of phenomena. Everybody could understand the aims of Mr. PARNELL on the one hand, and of his Ministerial opponents on the other, whereas, to those unacquainted with the Italian Constitution, with the practical interpretation of it and with the mode of amending it, the course pursued at Rome by the upholders of the Govern

ment must seem unintelligible. What was the cause or the pretext of the obstruction and disorder which led to the resignation of Signor Colombo, the President of the Chamber of Deputies and, upon his reelection, to the concerted withdrawal of the Extreme Left and of an auxiliary faction? The Statuto of 1848, or Constitution of the Kingdom of Texas. Sardinia, which has been accepted since as the Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy, guarantees the right of public meeting and the freedom of the press. Such being the case, it is obvious that those guarantees can be suspended permanently only by an amendment of the Constitution. What is the emendatory machinery? Strangely enough, although the Statuto is a written instrument, it makes no provision for its own amendment, and Italian statesmen and jurists are agreed that, like the unwritten British Constitution, it can be changed to any extent by a mere act of Parliament. That is to say, the fundamental organic law of Italy is at the mercy of the fluctuating majority in the Chamber of Deputies. We say the Chamber alone, because the number of Senators, like the number of British Peers, is not fixed, and, therefore, the Government for the time being may almost always secure a majority

in the upper house. One would think that an Italian Ministry. representing the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, would be content with such absolute control over not only ordinary legislation, but also over the text of the Constitution itself. Such, however, is not the case. Repeatedly during the recess of the Chambers has the Government undertaken to suspend ordinary laws, subject of course, to its acknowledged responsibility to Parliament and to the necessity of obtaining subsequently the sanction of its acts by the Legislature. During a recess, the Government has also presumed to make and enforce temporary laws, which were to be submitted afterward to Parliament for ratification. We know of no other country in the world, professing to enjoy Parliamentary institutions, where the substitution of executive for legislative authority has been carried to such an extent. So long, however, as Ministers confined themselves to suspending or promulgating ordinary laws, their course provoked no vehement protest, and their arbitrary acts received in due time legislative sanction without encountering danlicense arrogated by Ministers with regard to ordinary laws was stretched so as to excuse interference with the Constitution itself, the proceeding met with violent resistance, not only on the part of the Extreme Left, but also on the part of many sincere supporters of the existing mo-

This extraordinary stretch of executive important deficiency is by no means made authority occurred after the close of the up by Maine. Vermont, New Hampshire last session of the present Parliament, and Connecticut, four overwhelmingly Re-The Government announced that, by royal | publican States. Nor is it by any means decree, the provisions of the Constitution | probable that by any form of political relating to the right of public meeting manœuvre Texas and Florida, the two most and to the freedom of the press would be reactionary of the Southern States in their reassembling, would be invited to sanction and in opposition to Mr. BRYAN. the suspension. Now, the Statuto exthe decrees and regulations necessary include the State of Massachusetts. New the experience of England and France. for the execution of the laws, without Jersey's influence, small at present in | Maryland has gone about the work of

suspending their observance or dispensing Democratic councils, and growing smaller each year through the death, disability or with them." The strict constructionists enforced retirement of its most conspicuous maintain that this clause prohibits even Democratic leaders, and by the increased the suspension of ordinary laws, and certainly does not afford the shadow of a material interests of the State in manufactures and in transportation, is more than warrant for suspending guarantees embodied in the Constitution itself. We offset by the support of Pennsylvania. The veritable opposition to the renominaopine that no American jurist would have tion of BRYAN, so far as the situation now any doubt upon the matter: the assumpdiscloses itself, tapers down to New York tion that an executive can, by an arbitrary decree, suspend a nation's organic law, and Maryland, with very little prospect of the sanctity pertaining to a written Constitution. We should hold a Constitution worthless which could be thus wil-

the arbitrary suspension of Constitutional

guarantees The obstruction offered was

of such unparalleled violence that Signor

COLOMBO, the President of the Chamber,

felt constrained to resign. The Govern-

ment, however, which commands a large

nominal majority, succeeded in rallying

its forces, and not only reelected Signor

COLOMBO to the post of presiding officer,

but gave him new powers for the purpose

of suppressing obstruction, including the

right to introduce soldiers to expel dis-

orderly members. Thereupon, as we have

said, the Opposition withdrew in a body

Meanwhile, it is noticeable that the Gov-

ernment has not yet ventured to renew

the endeavor to obtain the Legislature's

sanction of its suspension of Constitu-

tional guarantees. This is what consti-

tutes the gravity of the existing situation.

So long as the Legislature's sanction re-

mains unsecured, the Ministers occupy

the perilous position of confessed violators

of the fundamental organic law. In any

other country, which pretends to possess

a Parliamentary government, Ministers

guilty of the acts committed by Gen.

PELLOUX and his colleagues could be res-

cued from impeachment only by a legis-

lative act of indemnity. That was all

that saved BISMARCK from impeachment

tution during the years immediately pre-

attitude of the majority in the present

doubtful if a resolution of impeachment

of the arbitrary decree suspending the Con-

stitutional rights of public meeting and free-

If Italy can be said to possess a Consti-

tutional régime and Parliamentary insti-

tutions, it is evident that the words must

be construed in a sense quite different

from that which they bear when we apply

The Two-thirds Rule at Kansas City.

Some of the Democratic opponents of

BRYAN are discussing a plan to prevent his

comination at Kansas City. This plan is

very antique in design, although there are

those who claim credit for it as a modern

The next Democratic National Conven-

tion will have the same membership as

the last, namely, 930 delegates. Under

Democratic rules the support of 620, a two-

thirds majority, is needed for the nomi-

nation of any candidate. The Anti-Bryanite

factionists amuse themselves by imagining

a combination whereby the votes of the

following fifteen States, having 320 dele-

gates, shall act together in unfaltering

New Hampshire.

Vermont,

Florida

Delaware.

opposition to BRYAN's renomination:

New Jersey.

California.

Minnesota.

Maryland,

Alabama.

Connecticut

Should these States, in some of which, at

least. Democratic sentiment is strongly hos-

tile to BRYAN, act together, they would

vent the nomination of WILLIAM J. BRYAN,

be able, as these partisans think, to pre-

although it is conceded by them that this

compact minority could not secure the

Such hopes are built upon sand. In the

Democratic Convention of four years ago,

the record of which is accessible to every-

body, the conservative wing of the party,

then, as now, represented by the delegates

from New York, New Jersey, Delaware,

Wisconsin, Connecticut, New Hampshire,

Florida and Vermont, but having also at

that time the support of Pennsylvania,

Massachusetts and Michigan, mustered on

the first test of strength on the question of

the organization of the convention 368 votes

against 562 for their opponents, the silver

radicals, a larger numerical showing for

the minority than any of them dare to hope

for at present. They had, on the prelimi-

nary organization, nearly fifty more votes

But the two-thirds rule applies only to

nominations; it does not apply to the roll of

the convention. The result of the situation

four years ago was that the contest as to

seats was decided favorably to the majority.

as would be the case again this year in a

similar dispute for mastery, and the requi-

site two-thirds vote was forthcoming later

The 320 conservative Democratic dele-

to oppose effectively the adoption of a rad-

efforts to defeat the candidate most in har-

There are other objections, equally seri-

Democratic National Convention since 1868,

1888, when the nomination was made unani-

No New England opposition to any candi-

mously without any contest or any vote.

mony with that platform would be futile.

for the nomination of Mr. BRYAN.

than the required one-third.

nomination of another candidate.

dom of the press.

them to other countries.

from the Chamber.

is utterly repugnant to American ideas that the Kansas City Convention will discard the wishes of the overwhelming majority of its members for the sake of a State which the Democrats have not carried in a general election since 1892 and which at the fully set aside. That, however, is prelast Presidential election gave a majority of cisely what was done last year by the Ital-268,000 for the Republicans; or again, for the ian Ministry headed by Gen. PELLOUX. sake of Maryland, having fewer votes in the and we, therefore, were not surprised to convention than South Carolina. see the Extreme Left and other strict constructionists of the Statuto resort to every species of obstruction when, on the reassembling of Parliament this spring. the Government attempted to secure the sanction of the Chamber of Deputies for

That a minority, a discordant and unorganized minority, representing few doubtful States, could thwart the wishes of the 610 other delegates to Kansas City is a delusion in which only a misguided optimist is likely to indulge.

Opening Day at Morris Park. Under conditions rarely excelled in the past and with an eagerness on the part of turfmen and racegoers likely to increase as the season advances, the spring opening of the Westchester Racing Association took place last Saturday at Morris Park. At the track preparations of an extensive character had been made for the initial day, and transportation companies had arranged to provide special accommodations for all who desired to visit the course. As a result, the day's sport was exceptionally fine. At its close even those whose knowledge of horseflesh failed to reward them in a pecuniary way appeared to lose none of their

racing enthusiasm. The star event of the day, the Metropolitan Handicap, constituted a test of highclass thoroughbreds probably never before equalled in the East, and was indeed an attraction of singular interest. It brought together eleven of the most promising candidates known to the American turf. Imp. the black Western wonder, whose past performances have won for her an amount of applause rarely accorded to her kind, had failed to exhibit the same evidences of superiority in her trials this year that marked her races in 1899; consequently her for his defiance of the Prussian Constimost ardent admirers were not overconfident that she would capture the ceding the Battle of Sadowa. In view, however, of the docile, not to say slavish, big stake. While she was called upon to carry top weight in the company Italian Chamber of Deputies, it is extremely she met on Saturday, that fact alone did not account for the comparatively could be carried, even if the Pelloux high quotations laid against her. The familiar adage that every dog has his day Ministry should allow this session to close is never more patent than when applied to without obtaining the Legislature's sanction the varying ability of the four-footed competitors of the racetrack; and it may be said in all fairness that, largely for this reason, Imp had lost much of her former

From PERRY BELMONT'S Ethelbert and from the fleet-footed Box of the stable of W. SHOWALTER were expected performances of a high sort, and the preparatory work of Voter, Waring and Kilmarnock in dicated that they would be hard to beat. In fact, every one of the thoroughbreds entered had, by his showing in the last few days, justified the belief that under favorable circumstances he would surprise those

not familiar with his record. In Ethelbert, the winner, therefore, it cannot be said that calculations were much upset. The horse had shown himself to be in superb training, and it is certain that he had a very decided following among the speculators A four-year-old, strong and of fine appearance, he should prove an

animal of great value to his owner. The success of the Metropolitan Handicap should not be permitted to obscure the attractiveness of the Juvenile Stake contest, which immediately preceded it and in which the two-year-old Tommy Atkins of the Keene stable came forward as a star among

On the whole, the outlook for a season of splendid racing was never better, and there will be great disappointment if in the last year of the century some exceedingly creditable feats are not accomplished.

# The Money Value of Good Roads.

The report of the Maryland Geological Survey for 1899 announces that the people of that State have expended over \$6,000,000 in the last ten years on their common roads; most of the money has been wasted in continual repairing. Many of the roads have no natural drainage. They are bad roads a part or all of the time. The Survey has and the Hon. JIM HAM seems to believe that made a careful estimate showing that it costs the people of Maryland \$3,000,000 a year more to do their hauling over poor highways than it would cost if they were turned into first-rate roads.

This estimate supplements the information collected by the Department of Agriculture in 1895, when it received data from over twelve hundred counties from all over the country and found that the average cost of hauling a ton load one mile was 25 cents, while the average cost in six European countries that possess improved highways was almost exactly one-third as much. More than one factor enters into the cost of hauling, but the main reason why our farmers pay three times as much | tions, for the use of all parties. per mile as European farmers pay is that they can haul, on an average, only one ton over poor dirt roads, while the platform: European farmer hauls from three to four tons at a load over fine highways.

No one knows the total mileage of our gates in 1900, if the number admitted to common roads, but their length in New seats was so large as that, would be unable York State is estimated at 123,000 miles. ical silver platform. After its adoption their The more important highways of Massachusetts have a mileage of 20,500 miles. All students of highway improvement agree that the condition of most of the common roads in America is about that of the ous, to this plan of defeating BRYAN which English roads, early in this century, when its projectors treat as a most surprising they were so bad and toll rates so high that political discovery. It has been attempted the question of improvement was forced unsuccessfully on the same lines at every upon the British public. England had no with the exception of the Convention of railroads then, and if it had not been for the wonderful development of our railroads the question of highway improve-Upon success in five States, Illinois, ment would have come to the front long Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and West ago in this country. The people, how-Virginia, all carried by McKINLEY in 1896, ever, are more and more impressed Democratic hopes this year are based. Not every year with the fact that road improveone of these five States is to be found in ment is necessary to reduce the cost of the column of the conservatives, and this hauling, to make roads fit for pleasure driving, and to save the enormous waste of labor now expended on bad roads. When we fully understand that there is no economical way to obtain good roads except by building the best, our practical educa-

tion will have made a long step. This lesson has not yet been learned suspended during the recess of Parlia- relation to the national Democracy, will be thoroughly. Many of our so-called good ment, and that the Legislature, upon its found detached from the Southern States roads are not the best and therefore are not economical. The men who built 'hem would have done better work and spent pressly declares that "the King makes date can be very formidable which does not no more money if they had profited by

road improvement in a way that promises excellent results. The State has recognized sometimes from long familiarity the fact that geological considerations are a most important factor in good roadmaking. In 1898 the General Assembly passed a bill for the annual expenditure of bubbles. The other two boys dispense roses. \$10,000 by the Geological Survey in the investigation of road construction in the State. The first published result is this comprehensive report on the distribution of decisive result from Gen Lord Roberts's latest the rock material required for good roadmaking, on the failure of the "improved" Boer side are for the most part mere conjecture roads to meet the needs of modern traffic, chiefly owing to the fact that they were built without competent engineering supervision and without care as to grades and drainage, and on many other practical matters. The report will help to place road improvement in Maryland on an intelligent an anti-Dutch manifestation. Whoever was basis. It should likewise promote the cause guilty of the act and whatever its motive it of good roads throughout the country.

### The Pink of the Northwest.

The Mohawk Democratic Club of Detroit rocked the old Larned Street Auditorium the other night. Twelve hundred of the faithful braved a dollar dinner. The galleries were hushed in reverent silence when they were not trembling with applause. Col. BRYAN was there and so was a form more fair, a face more sweet, the Hon, JAMES HAMILTON Lewis, the Pink of the Northwest. He suffused the house with his brilliant color-scheme. The electric lights turned themselves out. The diamond in Col. BRYAN's shirt front ceased to sparkle. The Hon. JIM HAM LEWIS arose and liberated

eloquence from his stuffed bosom: "Our hearts return in thought to the trying days o 1896, when true Democracy had been betrayed by her sted servants, deserted by her affrighted children and abandoned it seemed by hope itself, when, as the nother in the wilderness, forlorn at the loss of he children she sat in despair moaning, 'Why hast thou forsaken me?' How on that hour when the Government was being pledged as a pawn to the money changers, the citizen surrendered as a collateral se curity to be foreclosed upon at the will of his master. while the sovereignty of the first republic of earth was mortgaged to imperial royalty, and Freedom went wailing through her deserted temples. The strain was too much, the people-the unconquerable De mocracy-broke their lashings, sprung forth un shackled and daring freemen, defying their masters

It will be noticed that the unconquerable HAM had broken his lashings and was not only springing but singing in his own unshackled way. We see the pink waves rising high and Ham rising still higher:

What heaven born courage leaped to us. how ew life was ours how hope born anew to the depressed shone out and became a guiding light. The clouds had lifted. From the valleys and the hilltops came the true children of Democracy-the soldiers of the Constitutional Government-armed with resolve and their vows of liberty or death shining from their hearts, captained by the greatest commander of liberty's army, they stormed the battlements of pride, struck down the fortress of official privilege, swam the surging waters of scorn and derision, and clambarricaded itself, and, with hosannas to the Gop of stice, shouting for equality to all mankind, and a free land to a free people. Democracy was once more in her father's house, and liberty once again the watchword of freemen. Hope perpetual for all mankind clasped the Constitution, and both taking their abiding place beneath the flag of a redeemed coun try, greets the republic to-night with a new-born courage and salutes the morrow's rising sun with unvanguished victory.

There are some slight inaccuracies here. Not hope perpetual but JoB BAILEY clasped the Constitution. The true children of Democracy were pushed off the heights and sank howling and gurgling into the surging waters. In short, victory was no more unvanquished than English syntax is when Jim Ham wrestles mightily with it and the substitution of regimental canteens, in which only beer was sold, in place of this traffic in native gin, resulted in a most immediate and perceptible improvement in the sobriety of the troops. I should welcome the day when all men, out of the Army as well as in it, might find it agreeable by their abstinence to crush out the market for all maltand spiritures. and throws it.

By this time the dollar dinner had begun to bring gloom and alarm within JIM HAM's naturally cheerful interior:

"We know not what the future filled with strange warnings. The secress hisses from the darkness beware the ides of November, and timid man shrinks with a sense of unusual danger. Our republic itself halts as she hesitates. She knows not her way. Her paths are new; her future nystery. Outside her gates await her enemies, long hopeful or the hour of her confusion. Only in the faithful minority is her destiny secure. So long as we shall remain true to our heaven-endowed trust all cannot fall—all cannot end. Good cannot die. Justice and freedom will not be deserted of their guardians."

A heaven-endowed Trust? Tut, tut! The true child of Democracy should pick his words more carefully. But hear him as he

"In the coming unknown night, when the sentry of passing years, pacing his rounds from the watch ower of liberty, shall ring out to the keeper of the gates, 'Watchman, what of the night" heaven grant that from the united hearts of a free people, assured by their confidence in true Democracy - secure as the epose their faith in the minority-there shall ever come the response: "Thank GoD all is well!"

No doubt all will be well so long as the true Democracy remains in the minority; the minority will be perpetual.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populist delegates who are looking for candidates for President and Vice-President should remember that the Hon. POTATO PINGREE is in a receptive frame of mind.

The Virginia Democrats "declare unalterable opposition to criminal Trusts and to every other illegal combination of capital." Exactly. They are opposed to what is criminal and what is illegal. They don't know and they don't care what Trusts are criminal and what combinations are illegal. No platform is complete without a whack at Trusts and combinations. For the sake of conscience there should be printed forms of anti-Trust declarations and denuncia-

A jewel of price from the Iowa Democratic

"We denounce Trusts and combinations in restrain of trade and the protective policy of the Republica party upon which they are founded."

How sweet it is to slip away from the present and to repose 'neath the chestnut tree of the past! There Com Hop Boies, his bandanna knotted into a nightcap, snores placidly or beats the anthills with his fist as he dreams of protection and the Robber Barons; and there the Hon. CATO SELLS murmurs "Tariff for Revenue only" and "Platforms for Buncombe only." There is no happier corner in the world

"By means of the introduction of the habeas corpus, public trials and municipal self-govern ment, the brutal imperialist conquerors, drunk with the lust of power, are extending despotism among the downtrodden Filipinos." This the first draft of a resolution which can hardly fail to be in the Kansas City platform.

The six-hundredth number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine, ending the one-hundredth volume and the fiftieth year, contains a swift and graceful history of the magazine's career, indited by its veteran editor. It is like reading the autobiography of a personal friend. How many thousands of middle-aged Americans are cognizant of Harper's from the very beginning not because they were at hand to receive the first number tresh from the press, but because the bound volumes held a place of honor on the household shelves. Once more the fine pro-cession marches over the pleasant pages, the peace of the local "literary" during a debate some THACKERAY and BULWER and CHARLES READE and "PORTE CRAYON" and FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN. fown the long line to CLEMENS and KIPLING Those of us who regard this now venerable institution with somewhat of the gratitude due o an alma mater will echo the loyal wish with which Mr. ALDEN concludes his review, but with | newspaper in this or any other country.

a slight amendment, for there will be noted one of those curious mistakes that spring

IN SOUTH APRICA.

thing that might cause a rising in the rear of

the British army that would imperil its com-

munications and risk the success of the cam-

paign. The political tranquility of Cape Colony

just now is worth a large reenforcement to Gen.

THE AMERICAN SALOON IN MANILA.

Chaplain Pierce Says It Superseded Some-

thing Worse, the Native "Gin Shack."

WASHINGTON, May 6.-Chaplain Charles C.

Pierce, U. S. A., who has been on the firing line

with our troops in the Philippines since Feb. 4.

1890, was commanded to report to the Adju-

tant-General upon the physical and moral wel-

fare of the American soldiers there. His re-

"As to matters of moral import, I have been

pained to note in many alleged interviews in

newspapers a disposition to give to the facts

but a partial publication. I have read the

statement that but two saloons existed in

Manila at the time of its occupation by the

Americans. As I first saw that city, only eight

is too small; and although it is a fact that more

public saloons exist to-day, it is also true that

there are not so many of them as to involve

net increase in the number of places in Manila

contrary, a diminution. The truth is (and I

have not yet seen a statement of this fact in

any newspaper purporting to give an inter-

view with persons who have returned from

there) that the American saloon has superseded

something else. What it has superseded is a

most important question in this interesting con-

"When I first saw Manila the streets were

practically lined with little nipa huts, perhaps

about twelve feet square, in which the natives

were selling, at a merely nominal price, not

only fruit and tobacco, but also native gin.

These 'gin shacks' should certainly be in-

cluded in the number of drinking places

existing at the beginning, and their num-

ber was very large. The character of this

ts effect upon such of our men that used

it was deplorable. It became my duty to

bury two soldiers who never recovered

them had been in the service about eighteen

years, and received from his officers, in per-

sonal conversation with me, a commendation so

flattering with regard to his character for so-

briety and soldierly honor that it might be cov-eted by any man. He had never been a drunk-

eted by any man. He had never been a drunk-ard, but this native poison was so virulent in its effect that he became maddened, and lingered in his delirium a whole week, never having re-covered his reason at the time of his death. Our authorities set to work to restrict this traffic by a system which finally resulted in its prohibi-tion.

"I am not personally an advocate of any saloon, but I am forced to give my testimony that the substitution of regimental canteens,

MOCK NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Fall to Name a Candidate.

From Brooklyn Life

Adlat on the Wrong Track

From the Utica Press

imperialistic points exposes himself unwisely and un-necessarily in going to the Philippines. Antis who

course. Boston is the Mecca he should seek, and

Winslow, Atkinson and Poutwell the fountains of

Law and Literature in Missouri.

From the Kansas City Journal.

time age. The complaining witness is a young man

From the Dayton Evening Press

THE SUN is easily the most attractive and valuable

of their acquaintance.

Ex-View President Stevenson in looking for anti-

"Because I like his attentions."

the effects of drinking it. One of

port read as follows:

"WHITE SUPREMACY." Senator Tillman's Amazingly Frank Story of the Suppression of the Negro Vote. From Leslie's Weekly.

"May the boys on the cover blow their bubbles for-The overwhelming majority of the white Only one of the boys on the cover is blowing people in South Carolina, grown desperate at the misrule and robbery to which they had been subjected, and with their angry passions aroused by the threatened destruction of our civilization, set to work in January, 1876, to re-Some days must yet clapse before there is any deem the State at any and all hazards. The Democratic party was reorganized, and its one moves. The reports of what is passing on the battle cry was "white supremacy." The work of reorganization was soon rapidly under way and nothing certain appears to be known of in all the upper portion of the State. In many their plans for resistance at any point. The of the lower counties the whites were so downshooting of the policeman guarding the house hearted and depressed at the hopelessness of of the Cape Premier, Mr. Schreiner, is an unthe struggle that they made little or no movepleasant incident that will not tend to calm the ment; but in the Piedmont, where the Hampton turbulent racial politics of the Colony, and it is canvass had its beginning, there was inaugunaturally seized on by the Afrikander Bond as rated one of the most remarkable campaigns in

would appear to be an act of folly to do anytary companies and armed, for the negro militiamen, armed and well equipped, numbered upward of 8,000 and were frequently on the move to and fro from the places of regimental rendezvous. There were not lacking threats and actions by them to terrorize the white women and children and enrage the white men. The whites were in a minority of 30,000 voters in the State, but this had no effect on the leaders. The Democrats adopted the red shirt as a uniform and followed Hampton as he went from county to county, marching in procession as his escort. As many as 3,000 red-shirted horsemen were seen in different counties riding across country from Court House to Court House. When Chamberlain began his canvass his first meeting at Edgefield, where the negroes were two to one, was captured by 1,500 Democrats in red shirts under Mart Gary, a Confederate Brigadier, and the boldest leader of the whites in the State. A division of time was demanded and the negroes were addressed by the Democratic speakers, who to his teeth told Chamberlain, who was running for reelection, of the villainies which he and his associates had perpetrated. days later, I can say that this figure

This was the first fruits of the new policy, and the effect over the State was electrical. Cowed and crestfallen at being thus branded in the presence of his black dupes, the Governor left Edgefield never to return, and after a similar where liquor may be procured, but, on the experience at Midway, in Barnwell county, a week later, he quit the canvass and began to lay plans for the use of the United States troops as the only hope left. The Hamburg riot which occurred the 7th of July gave the excuse, and a regiment of troops was sent into the State under Gen Ruger. The Ellenton riot followed in September, and more troops were sent. I was in both riots, but space forbids any details. Hampton in his canvass urged persuasion and peaceful methods. Gary and Butler, on the contrary, advocated the "shotgun policy," and favorite maxims of the former were: "Fight the devil with fire," "An ounce of fear is worth a ton of persuasion." The respect for the State Constitution and the laws which had been thrust upon the people at the point of the bayonet by the carpet-bag governnative drink was so flery and villainous that ment was overthrown at once. Oaths became idle words, without force or meaning. The purpose was to carry the election at any and all hazards, and in any and all ways necessary As the election approached, the sky at night was lit up by the light of blazing gin houses, the

work of incendiaries. Having such a large majority to overcome and knowing that in only about two-thirds of the State the whites were enthused, there were no scruples on election day as to how the votes got into the baxes and how many times a man voted, or whether the negroes were allowed to got into the bexes and how many times a many voted, or whether the negroes were allowed to vote—as they were not in many instances. The people were wrought up to such a pitch of desperation that life was not worth having upon the conditions which existed. It was openly declared to be the purpose to have a white man's government or a military government, and in these counties where the troops were stationed the Democratic majorities were greatest. At the election Hampton had most votes and was declared elected, but Grant sustained Chamberlain's claim, and the troops held the State House from the first week in December until after Hayes was inaugurated, in March following.

heid the State House from the first week in December until after Hayes was inaugurated, in March following.

There was a dual government and a dual Legislature, but Hampton's government alone received any money from the tax pavers, and the settlement of Hayes's title to the Presidency by the Electoral Commission carried with it the agreement to withdraw the troops. Then the carpet-bag government collapsed in a night, and each thief who could get away hurriedly left the State. The work of rehabilitation and restoration was slow. The State's credit was for the time ruined, but with labor and patience order soon came out of chaes, the debt was refunded, and all legal obligations met; honest it, might find it agreeable by their abstinence to crush out the market for all malt and spirituous products. That millennial age, however, has not dawned, and my opinion is that it is better to accept such forms of restriction as are feasible than to insist upon a theory which, however ideal, is impossible of enforcement.

"I bear my cheerful testimony to the earnest effort of the Commanding General, suppleeffort of the Commanding General, supplemented by the vigilance of the two incumbents of the Provost Marshai General's office, to crush out the more dangerous forms of this traffic, and to impose such restrictive regulation as will reduce the whole business to a minimum. The whole history of our occupation of Maniia has been one of development and progress along physical, intellectual, and moral lines, and I believe that no man could rejuse to admit it had he been permitted to see the progress of this work and to be admitted, to some slight extent, into the confidence of those who are charged with it. I am quite sure that the desire of the authorities would involve for the time ruined, but with labor and patience order soon came out of chaes, the debt was refunded, and all legal obligations met; honest Judges took the place of bribe takers who had disgraced the bench. There were so many indictments in the State courts against the county officers, legislators, and other Republicans, that by arrests and resignations rearly all the offices were soon in the hands of decent white men. There were hundreds of indictments against white men in the United States courts for riot, murder, intimidation, &c., and finally an understanding was reached that the whites would make an exchange of prisoners, so to speak, and all prosecutions on both sides were dropped.

In the campaign of 1878 there was a more or

to some slight extent, into the confidence of those who are charged with it. I am quite sure that the desire of the authorities would involve the further diminution of these saloons, by some gradual process, which will lead up to the very limit of feasibility.

The critics of those who have this work in charge may have a share in the improvement of our men, which is more practical than mere criticism. In the first place, they should, see to it that some provision is made through Congress for furnishing a chaplain for each regiment stationed there, so that religious and moral instruction may persistently be given to all of our troops. In the second place, their contributions ought to be given to those who have in mind the establishment of reading rooms and clubhouses for soldiers, so that men may find some other place furnished by Christian people, which is as bright and as attractive to them in their leisure hours as the saloon itself.

"These measures will doubtless serve to lessen very greatly the attendance at saloons, and I conceive it to be the duty of the American people, in behalf of the men whom they have sent forth to hold their territories and to fight their battles (as brave and noble and true a body of men as ever stood in the defence of any nation) to make sacrifices, if need be, to insure the establishment of such agencies as may, along the line of moral suasion and religious influence, counteract more baneful agencies and supplant lower instincts with loftier ideals." make an exchange of prisoners, so to speak, and all prosecutions on both sides were dropped.

In the campaign of 1878 there was a more or less determined effort on the part of the negroes to regain their lost power, but the whites awent everything by the same methods used in 1878, in a modified degree. It did not require as drastric measures to hold the State as it had to capture it. In 1880 the negroes made a feeble, spasmodic attempt, and then, with the enactment of a registration law and the "Eight-Box law," which was a modified form of educational qualification, all organized effort to overthrow the white or Democratic party ceased; and from that time until 1895, when the new Constitution requiring an educational qualification for suffrage was adopted, the negro vote ceased to be a factor in South Carolina politics. Very many of them never took the trouble to go to the polls at all, and when they did go it made no difference. In 1873 the whites had voted, along with the necroes, for a Constitutional two-mill school tax. In 1895 the convention, composed of 15t whites and six negroes, increased this to three mills. South Carolina now leads the South in education and manufactures. Its credit is such that its 4½ per cent, bonds are at 120. Its negro population is as happy and contented and as prosperous as that in any other State in the Union.

The suppression of the colored vote, first by force and fraud and later by Constitutional methods, has been the subject of much adverse criticism by those who knew nothing about the horrors of caroet-bag rule; but those who the ignorant and debased negro vote to waste our substance and destroy our civilization have no apologies to make, and will leave to the impartial historian of the future the question as to whether the end justified the means. The people of South Carolina do not doubt what the verdict will be, neither do they care. Delegates From Thirty-one Debating Societies BOSTON, May 6 .- After four hours of the liveliest kind of work, and almost continuous shouting, the mock convention which the debating societies of New England held last evening in Faneuil Hall failed to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Six names were presented to a house of 652 delegates, Bryan receiving 187 votes; McKinley, 133; Roosevelt, 120; Olney, 116; Long.

# Hard Money.

From Brooklyn Life. City niece—This is my husband's collection of old coins. I don't think you have seen it before.
I'ncle Josh—Gee whiz! How in the world did he ever get stuck on all them?

# The American Racing Skipper

McKinley, 133; Roosevelt, 120; Olney, 116; Long, 80, and Thomas B. Reed, 21. Dewey's name was not presented.

BA Republican platform was adopted, the Republican party in the convention having far and away the greater strength, but splitting its vote sadly. An organized attempt to stampede the convention for Long was headed by the Washington and New Hampshire delegations, but was not carried through.

There were thirty-one debating societies from colleges, high schools and Y. M. C. A. organizations represented. Each club's delegates represented a State, but in many of the States the vote was all broken up among the various candidates. The nominating and seconding speeches were all well done, and based on national issues.

Several bogus telegrams were read from the leading politicians of the country, all expressing sentiments exactly contrary to the man's real belief. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: O patriotic SUN! Watchful not only of our political liberties but mindful of any dangerous tendency in our sports. Praise and glory to you for your time'y editorial to day on "Our Yachts and Their Masters," and first I praise you for your courage in stating the facts While most men are full of reckless confidence that on all three points of design, seamanship and sterring we are easily first, you tell us the fact that when "You seem to like his attentions. Why don't it comes to skippers of racing yachts our experts incline to award the palm to the British. Would that all of our yachtsmen would take to heart your con-cluding sentence: "It behooves American yachtsmen , inability of the steamboat company to make satisfac

go there come back imperialists. If he wants food on which to fatten his opposition to the Government's patience to discover the talent which, as you rightly must import it ready made.

As you say, "The foreigners have more racing practice than we have," and this explains the existence of these valuable skippers on the other side; but those of us who have been deploring this same lack of racing practice hire were about to hall these intere ting era of real racing carried on in the spirit of the "20 footers," when, lo! Mineola, Wringe,

I believe the skipper of the fourth is not yet made public, but if he should only turn out to be a young Haff or Rhodes himself we'll have a season's sport of unequalled excitement, and I'll know whom to shout

## IRREGULAR MEALS AND ICE WATER Replies to a Foreigner's Observations on Some

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow ma as an American physician to take exception to some of "Warning's" statements as to regular

eating and "vice in ice." My own personal experience, as well as with patients, horses, cattle and domestic animals, is that the quality, quantity and kind of fond consumed, irrespective of regularity of meals, are the most essential for the best results in digestion and assimilation. If we were made as steam boilers, which require regular feeding as well as quality, kind and quantity in protion to the steam pressure required, at the minimum cost, then it would be absoluted necessary for all animate life to be regularly fed. Fortunately, we are not so constructed

The demands and supply of food to body should be regulated accord ing to the physical and mental expendi-The whites were organized rapidly into mili- tures of nutritive elements, whether food be taken once, twice, three or even times in twenty-four hours, if three hours intervene between meals. If the assimilates the nutrineer from a give is not wasted if there is a demand of need of another meal in three, six, more hours will depend upon the riss consumption, which may vary frod ay. "Warning" must remember and a section have had to unlearn a few sections have sections as the section of the sectio day. "Warning" must remember older nations have had to unlearn a that we Americans are trying to av consistent we must stand by fact theories, be they ever so old. Soldiers

theories, be they ever so old. Soldiers, hunters, explorers and travellers are compelled often to go for days without food, and then they consume immense quantities in a few hours without serious effects.

As to "vice in ice" I must also disagree with "Warning." Ice when used in moderation has invariably proved a blessing instead of a "vice." If water at 45 to 60 degrees Fahrennein be pure, from one to three glasses may be singed before and after meals with advantage to digestion. The csophagus being about nine inches long and having a peristaltic motion and normally a temperature a little over 98 degrees normally a temperature a little over us degrees Fahrenheit, it is impossible to get water through it and into the stomach very much below to

ormal temperature.
"Warning" can probably remember ever patients were not allowed to dry fever patients were not allowed to dri water. That rule might hold good too few obstinate ones had not cluded nur drank heartily of cold water, thus r temperature and making rapid reconeath.

So some of us have learned that we can more or less stimulating effect to the disapparatus with celd water, just as easily stimulate circulation in a frozen foot he

stimulate circulation in a frozen foot by rubbing it with snow.

While I agree with "Warning" that many moderate drinkers of beer and wine seem to have a healthy appearance, close investigation will usually show a lower vita by and impaired full usually show a lower vita by and impaired full usually show a lower vita by and impaired in total abstainers of alcoholic drinks. Liftinsurance companies have proved this fact for a number of years. Water, cold or hot, it may be a number of years. Water, cold or hot, it may ficial drink.

J. J. Van Honn, M. D. New York, May 4.

NEW YORK, May 4. TO THE EDUTOR OF THE SUN-SO: I have

read with some interest the two communic tions signed "Warning." If your foreign-born tions signed warming.

correspondent would frankly state at the outset what special vintage of which he is trying to boom the benighted American water druker would be better prepared to digest his communications.

AMERICAN. NEW YORK, May 6. RUFORD BRINGS MRS. WILSON'S BODY.

### Gen. Wilson Will Take It To-day to Wilmington -The Funeral To-morrow.

The body of Mrs. Ella Wilson, wife of Gen. James H. Wilson, Military Governor of Matanzas Province, Cuba, arrived at Quarantine last night aboard the transport Buford. Gen. Wilson and his daughters, Katherine and Eleanor, accompanied the body, which will be transferred from the transport to the Government tug Catherine Franasco this morning, taken to Jersey City, put on a special car, and conveyed to Wilmington, Del. The funera will be at the Holy Tririty Old Swedes Church in that city to-morrow morning.

H. Reeves and G. S. Turner, H. Reeves and G. S. Turner, Gen. Wilson's aides, and two orderlies came with him.

Mrs. Wilson was burned to death at Matanzas on April 28. She stepped on a match in the bottom of her carriage while she was on her way from her house to her husband's head-quarters, and her dress caught fire. She lived only a few hours after the accident. Funeral services were held at Gen. Buford's house just before the Buford sailed from Matanzas on Tuesday last, and a multitude of officials and private citizens followed the cortege to the wharf, where the body was transferred to a steam launch and put aboard the transport.

Germany at the Paris Exposition The Germans, after their fashion, are very much ahead. Indeed, I should describe the great part which the Germans play in this Exposition as perhaps the most important sign of the times. The young Emperor is at last reaping some of the fruits of the policy of appeasement toward France which he has been pursuing so steadily for so many years. Indeed, it is impossible not to recognize here and at this Exposition that this young monarch, amid all the vagaries which so often surprise, irritate, and even shock the world, has been very tenacious and, as it has proved in this case at least, finally successful in his purpose. He has been using all his influence on his people t make the very best representation they could at this Exposition; with this result, that Germans are the largest foreign contingent of visitors, and that German exhibits are more prominent than perhaps those of any other nationality

I will give one very remarkable instance of this. One of the departments, in which one gation: but anybody visiting the Exposition would be convinced that the really great navigating country of the world was Germany. Two buildings stand side by side: the one is large, handsome, lofty imposing: the other is small, stunted, almost hidden away. The first building is the exhibit of the Germans, the second belongs to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and as such represents English navigation—as such represents the mistress of the sens. The Germans, indeed, have exhausted themselves on this building. A lofty watch-tower, modelled on the lighthouse at the mouth of the Eibe, surmounts it; in the building underneath there is a most interesting museum of those connected with navigation; and on the front of the building are printed these ominous words. gation: but anybody visiting the Exposition

connected with navigation, and on the front of the building are printed these ominous words. "Unsere Zukunft Liegt auf dem Meer" "Our future is on the sea".

If one go into other departments of the Exposition, it is the same story. In the machinery department a great crane from Berlin is employed to move English as well as German machinery; in the electricity department it is German dynamos that supply two-thirds of the flumination of the entire Exposition. If you want a good lunch or dinner the very best place to get it is the German restaurant in the Rue des Nations, which lies underneath the German Pavilion, and which has been in working order for some days, while other restau-German Pavilion, and which has been in working order for some days, while other restaurants are waiting to be opened. Indeed, a scena I saw in this building was one of the most cuttous and incredible things of those torsy-turive times. The German restaurant is a very fine one, extending over a very considerable space, bearing everywhere the signs and tokens of the Vateriand, with a great big list of German wines, with German beer everywhere ready to flow, with German glasses, everything German about you. Every now and then there came from one of the many dining rooms in this great German restaurant the "Hoch, beach hoch" the sound of clinking glasses, and all great German restaurant the "Hoch, both, hoch!" the sound of clinking glasses, and all the other manifestations of Germans thor-oughly enjoying themselves; and the Soine was running by within a few yards of these Telltons-victors in peace as in war T P O'CONSOR

Visitors to London this year will be unable to take the delightful steamboat trip up the river to Bich-mond and Kew. For the first time in sixty years conditing sentence: "It behooves American yachtsmen to find the bottom cause of this surprising state of yachting affairs and to get rid of it with all possible expedition."

I say, confound this situation! Pour 70-footers building, and their owners so bent on the individual success of their yachts that they have not the patience to discover the talent which, as you rightly say, abounds along the coast of this country, but they must import it ready made.

Inability of the steamboal company to make satisfactory that they know in the tory terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause to try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause the try terms with the officials of the try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause the try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause Thames and the try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause Thames and the try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause Thames and the try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause Thames and the try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause Thames and the try terms with the tory the tory the try terms with the officials of the Thames Cause Thames and the try term

> Sydney, New South Wales In 1884 he was a fendant in a celebrated leading case on murder lived ley undertook to sail the yacht Mignonette from Eur boy. The yacht was swamped in a storm soul crossing the equator and the crew escaped in a sm. crossing the equator and the circ escape in a boat with no water and two pounds of turnips their only provisions, but they caught a small tur. After twilve days that food gas—out and eight a later Dudley killed the b.y. who was dying if we ness, and they I ved on his flesh for four days. To were reserved, brought to England, where they wirled for musder and put in a piec of "monsiede necessity." The full court of Queen's hench decided to the transmitted of the men to death the same musder and sentenced the men to death